

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XV, NUMBER 30

WASHINGTON, D. C.

APRIL 15, 1946

## The Occupation of Germany Approaches One-Year Mark

Some Progress Has Been Made by Governing Powers, But Remaining Job Will Require Years to Complete

*It has now been nearly a year since Germany went down to defeat and came under Allied control. The exact date of her final surrender was May 8, 1945.*

*How well have the United States, Russia, Britain, and France managed the occupation of Germany since the war ended? How much has Germany been changed? What tasks remain to be finished? How long should Germany be occupied?*

*These and other similar questions are of the utmost importance to the future peace of Europe and the world. We shall, therefore, devote the first three pages of this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER to a discussion of the German problem.*

ONLY a bare beginning has been made in the long and difficult task of repairing the war damage in Germany. Millions of the people in cities are living in cellars and in crude, makeshift shacks. A number of stores have been opened for business, but to a large extent the people exchange goods on the streets. Money is used increasingly, but much of the trade is transacted on a barter basis. People who have extra shoes or other items of clothing exchange them for coal or firewood; farmers bring their food products into the cities and trade them for goods which they need.

The average German is now eating only half the amount of food that the average American eats. The main advantage that the Germans have over neighboring European countries is that their hunger did not begin four, five, or six years ago. They are in a much better condition to get by on

less food now than are people in lands which were conquered by the Nazis early in the war.

On the map, there is a considerable change in the appearance of Germany. She has lost East Prussia to Poland and Russia, and a slice of eastern Germany to Poland. Other changes may possibly take place when the Allies decide where to draw the permanent boundaries of Germany.

Rules for the occupation of Germany were prepared last summer in the Potsdam palace, where President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee, and Premier Stalin held their meeting. The Big Three leaders agreed that Germany was to be completely disarmed; that all Nazism was to be wiped out; that German industries were to be cut down so that Germany might never make war again.

Since those decisions were made, the Allied Control Commission in Berlin has issued orders to put them into effect. Recently the group—made up of members from the United States, Britain, Russia, and France—put forth a new plan for the industries of Germany. The plan tells what the Germans can and cannot produce from now on.

They are, for example, forbidden to make certain kinds of heavy machinery. Their two biggest industries—steel and chemicals—are to be reduced to less than half their prewar size. Some German manufacturers will be permitted to produce light machinery. On the whole, there will not be jobs for all the Germans who formerly worked in industry. Can all these people work on farms? If not, how will they be able to live? (We



Can this hand rule efficiently in Germany?

deal with these questions later on in our discussion.)

Such is the plan for Germany as a whole, but it has to be carried out by the four occupying nations which are in charge of the separate zones. The United States controls the southeastern section of the country, France the southwest, Britain the northwest, and Russia the northeast.

The plan of dividing Germany into these zones has made it impossible to work out an overall plan for governing that country. For the most part, each of the occupying nations has run its

zone in its own way, and this has made it difficult to manage Germany as though it were a single country. As a matter of fact, there is not one Germany, but actually four Germanys. Although they are alike in many ways, each is different from the others in important respects, as the following descriptions show:

**British Zone.** From the industrial standpoint, Britain's zone is the most important part of Germany, for it includes the Ruhr Valley with its big industrial cities and factories. The British military government has, in the main, run its zone smoothly and efficiently. It has arranged for the return of uprooted families to their homes. It has supervised the rebuilding of many streets, bridges, and houses. It has disarmed the Germans and removed war equipment from that region.

The biggest problem in the British zone is that of obtaining food. Rations are at a starvation level, and workers are so weak that they cannot keep up the output of the Ruhr mines and factories which are permitted to operate. There have been food riots in several cities in the British zone, and it is feared that the Germans may organize themselves to cause still more trouble.

The British have done very little to re-educate the Germans under their control. They are working with many former Nazis, both industrialists and public officials. Moreover, the British have done little to introduce the Germans to the ways of democracy. A few political parties have been revived,

(Concluded on page 2)



W. E. Myer

## Spectators or Participants?

By Walter E. Myer

I would not think of advising my readers to pattern their conduct entirely after that of dogs. In some respects, however, our canine friends have quite a little to teach us. They have a good deal of fun. They know how to play. They all participate in their sports. They don't hire a few dogs to do the playing while they sit on the sidelines and bark their approval. At least I have never seen them perform in this way, and I have observed canine behavior for a good many years. A dog spectator is a sick dog.

It is the human race which is afflicted with spectatoritis. Children do, indeed, play, and have fun at it. But when they grow older most of them give up their games, and pay to see other people play.

Professional sport, the kind you pay to see, has become a big business in America. This is a relatively new development. In earlier days people did their own playing and enjoyed it. Now it is quite all right to go to baseball, football, or basketball games. But wouldn't we have better times if we, in addition, participated more in games of our own? It is being a spectator too much of the time that I am warning against.

Spectatoritis is to be observed in other realms than that of sport. We enjoy music by going to concerts or listening to the radio, which is good so far as it goes, but we do not participate in family and community singing as much as our ancestors did. We listen to discussions of public questions, but too infrequently do we take part in our own discussion clubs. The old literary societies which

were once so popular in high school and college have almost completely disappeared.

Many students are victims of spectatoritis. They go to class and listen passively to the teacher or to fellow students, but take no active part in the discussions. Too many citizens are content to read about the events of the day. They are mere spectators, watching the drama of world developments, but not participating in the determination of policies. They are sideline sitters, not players, in the game of politics.

Spectatoritis is a serious disease of the will. It shuts the victim off from the most zestful of pleasures. It detracts from one's usefulness. The spectator; that is the mere spectator; the one who does not participate in the activities of life, plays no effective role in a democratic society.



GERMANY TODAY AND TOMORROW. The occupation zones in Germany (left), and the territory she is expected to lose

## How Allied Occupation of Germany Is Faring

(Concluded from page 1)

but the people do not yet have much self-government.

**French Zone.** Smallest of the four zones, the French area is important for the industries of the Saar Basin and neighboring regions. Under French management, many of the factories are producing fairly well again. The French take part of the industrial goods to support their troops, and send many German products back to France, so the people of the zone have only a limited quantity of goods.

Like the British, the French feel that it is necessary to work with former Nazis in order to run their zone efficiently. And the French have done little to re-educate the Germans.

**Russian Zone.** Of the four occupation zones in Germany, the one held by the Russians has changed most since the end of the war. One big advantage of this zone is that it has more food available than any of the others. The northeastern part of Germany, which the Russians occupy, is the great food-producing area of the country. Although the Russians seize large quantities of the food to send back to needy areas in their own

country, the Germans in that zone are still fairly well fed.

Because they are not so hungry, they are able to work well. With the Russians doing everything possible to spur production, many industries in the zone are turning out almost as much as they did in ordinary times before the war.

Russia's reason for making such a great effort to build up factory production in her zone is that she wants the Germans to produce things which she can take in repayment for her war losses. It was agreed at Potsdam that the Russians could draw such repayments, or reparations, from their zone, as well as from the others. Besides taking a large part of the output of German factories, the Russians have also dismantled and shipped entire factories back to their country.

In the field of government, the Russians have encouraged political parties to become active again, and they have given the Germans a fair amount of self-rule. German Communists control the best positions, but other parties are also represented.

The Russians have made some dras-

tic social and economic changes in their zone. They have, for example, broken up big estates and made small farms of them. They have encouraged the small farmers to work together in much the same way that the Russians do on their "collective" farms. They have also revived labor unions to strengthen the working classes.

**American Zone.** It has been said that when Germany was divided up for occupation, the Russians got the farms, the British and French got the industries, and the Americans got the scenery. Southern Germany, where the American zone is located, is beautiful but is not outstanding for either farms or industries.

As a result, it has been especially difficult for our occupation officials to put the zone on its feet. The United States is the only occupying country which does not take local supplies for its troops, but nevertheless there is a serious food shortage in the American zone. It is so bad that rations may have to be cut to 920 calories a day per person—a starvation diet that is equal to less than one-third the food which an average American eats in

one day. Partly because of the hunger of workers, factories in the American zone are not producing nearly so much as they could.

A good job has been done in rounding up former Nazis in our zone, and the American officials have cooperated less with Nazis than the leaders of any other zone, with the possible exception of the Russians. Our efforts to re-educate the Germans, however, have been slow and largely unsuccessful. Schools were closed for some time while textbooks were being changed, but little has been done to show the Germans the new way of life which we hope they will follow.

Because of these shortcomings in the American zone, there have been many criticisms of our officials there. It is said that they are losing a big opportunity to make over that one part of Germany, a failure that looks bad to the German people and to the people of other nations.

In defense of our officials in charge of occupation, it is said that the American people themselves have no interest in the matter. Those who have relatives or close friends over there want the men to come home, just as the entire nation has been in a hurry to have men discharged from the armed forces. And naturally most of the occupation forces themselves want to get out, and are thus not much interested in seeing the job through to a satisfactory conclusion.

As a result of demobilization so far, there is a shortage of troops in the American zone. It is feared that by the end of the year, there may be no more than 100,000 U. S. troops in Germany—only one-fourth the number originally slated for occupation duty there. Many of those now in Germany are inexperienced and untrained in their duties, having gone over after only eight weeks of service in the Army.

Finally, there has been no complete agreement either in the United States or in the American zone as to what should be done there. Officials have argued among themselves, and local commanders in the zone frequently have worked at cross purposes.

### GOOD MAGAZINE ARTICLES ON GERMANY

"The Four Germanys" by Vera Micheles Dean. *Nation*, March 9, 1946. A look at what the Allied Control Council in Berlin is doing, and an explanation of the problems with which it is confronted.

"The Potsdam Policies" by Ferdinand A. Hermens. *Forum*, February 1946. This political scientist criticizes the plan agreed on at Potsdam from historical and economic points of view.

"Germany's Third Try" by Loard Vansittart. *Atlantic Monthly*, August 1945. A British diplomat who foresaw the Second World War warns that it could happen again if we do not keep a vigilant eye on Germany.

"We Must Win Another Battle in Germany" by Curt Riess. *New York Times Magazine*, May 20, 1945. A reporter's first-hand account after traveling in Germany shortly after the war ended. He concludes that the people must be re-educated if the world is to see a peaceful Germany.

"Can The Nazis Learn?" by Nora Waln. *Atlantic Monthly*, November 1945. This writer gives an interesting account of her relationship with the Germans before and after the war, and in so doing analyzes the people's thinking.

"German Business—Still A Menace" by Elbert D. Thomas. *American Magazine*, November 1945. The U. S. Senator from Utah points out that the industrialists of Germany are the real warmongers and say that we can never allow the cartel agreements and large industries to regain their former position in Germany.

"German Apologists and the German Record" by Lewis Mumford. *Saturday Review of Literature*, August 11, 1945. A distinguished author warns against German writers who are apologetic for their country's militaristic guilt.

"From The Puddle Up" by Paul Hagen. *Survey Graphic*, December 1945. This article outlines the difficulties and problems that face the Allies in a shattered Germany.

"Germans and the Occupation" by William Jordy. *Commonweal*, March 8, 1946. The German people will not face the future, they have no political convictions; therefore, this writer feels, the U. S. will have to occupy the country for a long period of time.

"Report on the Occupation" by John Dos Passos. *Life*, March 11, 1946. An interesting study of what is happening in the American occupation zone.

"Germany's Deformed Conscience" by William Harlan Hale. *Harper's*, January 1946. The author points out that the attitude of the German people is that it is our duty to restore them to a fitting place in the world society. They do not accept the responsibility for their guilt in allowing Nazism to thrive in their nation.

# Five Questions Relating to German Problem

**Their Answers May Hold Key to Future Peace of Europe and World**

In the preceding article, we told of conditions in Germany today, of how that country is being governed, and of some of the decisions which have been made with respect to the nation's future. Now we shall briefly discuss several questions which are usually asked when the German problem is being considered.

**How will the German people get along without being able to engage in industry to the same extent that they did before the war?**

They will undoubtedly have a hard time. Before the war, two out of every five Germans were employed in industry. If industrial enterprises are now held down in size, it will be very difficult to provide employment for all the people.

One solution will be for as many city people as possible to take up farming for a livelihood. The difficulty here is that most of Germany's productive land was already under cultivation before the war. Nevertheless, it will be possible for a considerable number of additional German people to live on the soil. It may be that the country will be able to supply all its own essential food supplies. Before the war, it bought about 20 per cent of its food from other lands.

Another possibility will be for the Germans to develop many more light and specialized industries. If they use the same efficiency and ingenuity in developing these industries as they did in building up their great chemical and steel enterprises, the employment situation in cities will be greatly benefited.

Whether all the German people, under such circumstances, will be able to earn a living, we cannot be certain at this time. Even if they are able to, however, it is very unlikely that they can achieve as high living standards as they have enjoyed in the past. Many Germans may even have to migrate from the country—that is, if they can find any place to go.

**Will the rest of Europe be hurt if German industry is kept down in size permanently?**

For a while, at least, certain nations in Europe will be adversely affected. Before the war, a number of European countries depended to a considerable

extent upon German industry and trade for their welfare. Germany bought large quantities of their food and raw materials, and they, in turn, bought her manufactured goods. German trade meant a great deal to the poorer nations of eastern and southern Europe, and it also meant much to the Netherlands, Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, and Sweden.

The eastern European nations will no doubt increase their trade with Russia in the coming years, and that will help to make up for the loss of German trade. Moreover, these countries, if given outside financial assistance, will be able to build up their own industries to a greater extent than in the past. By so doing, they can provide more industrial goods for themselves and use more of their raw materials in their own factories. In the long run, they may be better off by not having to depend so heavily upon Germany.

**Is it wise to try to prevent Germany from industrializing again on a large scale?**

There are two points of view relative to this question. One is this: "Germany and all Europe will be better off if that country is permitted to build as large peacetime industries as it can. Germany was able to wage the recent war, not because she had large peacetime industries, but instead because the Allies refused to prevent her from turning these industries into great war plants. There was nothing secret about Germany's military preparations. Everyone knew she was making them, but the Allied powers refused to do anything about it."

"There will be no danger in Germany's developing her peacetime industries once again if the UNO is really effective, and if it will act immediately in the event that Germany makes even a small move toward preparing for war. If the UNO is not successful, Germany cannot be held in check anyway."

The other point of view with respect to this question is as follows: "The longer Germany is held in check, the greater security the world will have. If she is permitted to revive her industrial strength and then if the major Allied powers should fail to work together, she might be able



PRESS ASSOCIATION  
**BARTER.** German women trade outgrown items of clothing in this barter market. It was opened to keep poorer families from having to buy on the black market.

to rearm again without any action being taken against her. Moreover, while it is true that her military preparations before this war were obvious to all, it might be possible for her to develop atomic bombs secretly if she is allowed to engage in large-scale industrial enterprises once more."

**Is there any chance that the Big Four nations will work out a single plan of government for Germany, rather than continue the four-zone system?**

There appears to be no immediate prospect that this will happen. It is expected, however, that the Allied Control Council in Berlin will agree upon an increasing amount of cooperation among the four zones. Russia, Britain, and the United States have favored action along this line for some time, but France has held up such plans. She thinks that the longer Germany is kept divided, the weaker she will remain.

Thus France wants to put off as long as possible any steps to unite Germany or to put that country under a single government. Moreover, she wants to put the most important industrial area of Germany—the Ruhr—under permanent international control.

Since all four nations on the Council must unanimously agree on every decision, France has been able to block cooperative action in governing Germany as a whole. It is reported, however, that the other three powers are making progress in persuading France to go along with them in dealing with certain German problems on a national rather than a zone basis.

**What are the biggest dangers involved in the future control of Germany?**

One is the possibility that certain of the major victorious powers will play the dangerous game of trying to build up a strong Germany in the hope of using that country for their own purposes. For example, Russia may help Germany to become strong, thinking that she can keep that nation under communist and Russian influence. England, on the other hand, may seek a strong Germany which would work and trade extensively with her, and help to prevent the spread of communism. If there is rivalry

and competition, rather than cooperation, among the major powers in their dealings with Germany, the possibility of another war will be serious.

Another danger is that the large majority of American people will lose interest in the German problem, as many of them already have. Our government, without the continuing support and informed opinions of its people, will have little influence in helping to work out sound and safe policies with respect to Germany.

For some years, important decisions will have to be made in this connection. Later on, for example, the Germans will eagerly desire to engage in commercial aviation and private flying. Should they be permitted to do so? Before too long, there will be increasing demands, both within Germany and the United States, to bring the occupation period to an end. When should this be done? After the occupation ends, should the United Nations Organization continue to supervise German industry as well as all minerals which are brought into that country from the outside?

The German problem can be solved on a permanent basis only if the people of our country and of other peaceful nations study and discuss it year in and year out. It can be solved only if the major powers now occupying Germany stick together, and if the UNO proves effective in dealing with all threats to peace.

Whether or not Germany again becomes a menace to European peace may depend in large part upon her population developments. At the present time, her population is about 69 million, and it has not been growing much in recent years. Sumner Welles, in his book "An Intelligent American's Guide to the Peace," says there is a chance that the number of Germans may decline to under 50 million in the next 25 to 35 years. If this should happen, there would not be the tremendous urge on the part of that country to expand.

**Pronunciations**

Leipzig—lēp'ētsēg  
Magdeburg—māg'dē-bōrg  
Prague—prāg or prāh  
Reich—rikē  
Weimar—vē'mār (i as in spike)  
(NOTE: In German, ie always rimes with feet, and ei rimes with fight.)



PRESS ASSOCIATION  
**IRON CHANCELLOR.** Otto von Bismarck, who brought the German states together as one nation in the 19th century and set the nation on the road to military expansion, looks down upon the rubble of his once proud country.

# The Story of the Week



Flags of the United Nations fly in front of the Hunter College building—present headquarters for the Security Council

## NOTICE

In accordance with its usual schedule, *The American Observer* will omit the issue dated April 22, which coincides with the Easter holidays. The date of the next issue will be April 29. Schools which do not take a spring vacation at this time may find it desirable to make a two-weeks' study of the German problem, using the material in this paper as a basis and then reading some of the magazine articles which we recommend on the subject.

tinues to hold the respect of all nations, great and small, it may justify the hope men have put in it.

## Language Problems

Until all the world speaks a common language, the UNO and other international organizations will have to make special provisions so that delegates from different countries can understand one another. The Security Council has had much trouble with this problem. The UNO, therefore, is doing everything possible to overcome language barriers.

Five of the best interpreters in the world take part in all Security Council meetings. Speeches or discussions may be made in any one of five official languages—French, Russian, Spanish, Chinese, or English. They are rapidly translated through earphones by the interpreters, and, in addition, copies of all speeches are printed in each language and given to all the members within a short time after the speech has ended.

The man in charge of UNO's interpreting section says that there are only about 20 language experts in the world who are qualified to act at a major international conference. An expert, he explains, must have much more than good command over foreign languages. He must be a good public speaker and he must have a good education and general background in many subjects. Furthermore, he must be something of a diplomat and know

## Council Succeeding

The Security Council met its first major dispute between nations when Iran and Russia reached an agreement on the withdrawal of Russian troops from Iran. Since it has done this, we may glance at its brief record to see whether it is doing the job it was meant to do. Observers who have watched the Council closely think that it is succeeding. In a few short weeks, it appears to have become a "bar of public opinion" which nations do not want to offend.

These observers say that the Council has developed an authority of its own. They illustrate this with the Russian-Iranian case. Although Russia refused to answer notes from the United States and Britain concerning her troops in Iran, she met the Security Council's request for information within the time limit set.

Observers say further that the Council is preventing difficult situations from developing into disputes. Nations are making an increasing effort to settle their differences, rather than waiting for the cases to be brought before the Council. They are hesitating to follow policies which they could not defend before this "bar of public opinion."

The Soviet Union has taken its troops from a Danish Island in the Baltic Sea, although it is known that she wants a dominating position in that area. England has begun to negotiate a settlement of her differences with Egypt and India, although her Empire may be weakened by the outcome. Observers feel that these actions can be traced to a desire to avoid a clash with the Council.

Doubtless the Council has difficult days ahead in handling other disputes that will arise. However, if it con-

tinues to hold the respect of all nations, great and small, it may justify the hope men have put in it.

## Plan for Atom Control

The nation is still discussing the plan for controlling atomic energy which was recently suggested by our State Department. The men who actually drafted the plan—five experts in science, industry, and government—asked themselves whether it is possible to stop the production of atomic bombs, and yet go on with free industrial use of atomic energy. They have concluded that it is possible, if nations will act together.

The plan calls for an international body, an Atomic Development Authority, which would own all deposits of uranium and thorium, the two kinds of "fissionable material" used in releasing atomic energy. The United States would turn over its deposits, located chiefly in Utah and Colorado, to the authority. Other countries with uranium deposits would do likewise.

The international body would also own the plants for refining atomic materials, such as the ones at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Similar plants would be set up in different parts of the world. As the material is produced, it would be "denatured"—that is, treated so that it would not explode violently in the form of bombs. It would still, however, give off enough atomic energy for industrial uses. Nations or individual manufacturers could buy this "denatured" material to use industrially in whatever ways they wanted.

"Denatured" uranium could not be changed back to explosive material except by a long, difficult process. Meanwhile research scientists would inspect factories using the material, and they could determine whether any was being misused.

The five-man committee admits that many people will oppose its recommendations, because they involve giving up some of our national rights. The committee believes, however, that if these people will ask themselves, "What are the alternatives?" they will see that no other practical solution is available. Many scientists have already endorsed the report, and it will be a basis for discussions by the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.

## Victory Gardens

"You grew your share for war . . . will you hoe your row for peace?" This

is the challenge the nation is now making to its victory gardeners, who grew more than one-third of our fresh vegetables during the war.

Herbert Hoover, who is in charge of our national program for saving food, has said that the next three or four months will be the critical ones. If we can produce enough during that time, we may save Europe from starvation next winter. Every tomato, every bean, every beet grown by a gardener for home use will release just that much of the commercial crop to be canned and shipped abroad.

The victory gardener who plants his crops again this spring will be helping to relieve famine conditions in other parts of the world, and will also be working for democracy. "Hungry people," as President Truman said recently, "make poor disciples for democracy."

## Cavalcade of America

A first-rate radio show is *Cavalcade of America*. This program, heard every Monday night at 8:00 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over the network of the National Broadcasting Company, has been a top favorite of the American people for many years. It has received a number of awards for



NBC PHOTO  
Broadcasting the popular educational program, *Cavalcade of America*

excellence, and the network has a right to feel proud that the show has been on the air for more than a decade.

*Cavalcade* dramatizes little-known episodes in the lives of America's greatest men and women, and describes exploits of scientists and fighting men in the recent war. In past programs: Burgess Meredith was starred in a play about college professors who made secret tests of the soil of Normandy before the D-Day landings there; Henry Fonda played an American agent who exposed a secret German plot to destroy our industries; and Humphrey Bogart was featured as the hero of a submarine patrol. Other exciting episodes in America's history will be heard in later programs.

## New Ambassador to Britain

Handsome, capable W. Averell Harriman proved his diplomatic skill in two years as our representative in Moscow. He showed that he could work well with the British during two years as lend-lease administrator in London.



INTERNATIONAL NEWS  
HOUSEHOLD PET. An appreciative sea lion shows his affection for this young West Coast housewife, who nursed him back to health after finding him on the beach.

Now he is drawing on these experiences in his new job as ambassador to Britain.

Nor are these Harriman's only qualifications for the key diplomatic post he has recently assumed. He has been in close touch with the big men and events of world politics for a number of years. A personal friend of the late President Roosevelt, he attended all the great international conferences of the war years. His intimate knowledge of British-American relations goes back to the first time Roosevelt and Winston Churchill met on a warship off the coast of Newfoundland.

Besides being a distinguished success in public affairs, Harriman has made a reputation as a businessman. The 54-year-old ambassador was vice president of the Union Pacific Railway, and he was active in banking, shipbuilding, and aviation before he became connected with the government.

### Greek Election

Although Greece has now had her election, most of her big problems remain unsolved. The outstanding single issue is whether or not King George shall return to his throne. The Populist Party, which won the election by a wide margin, favors the king's return, but this does not decide the question. The voters are to choose their future form of government at a later election.

There are many indications that opposition to the king may flame up again before this happens. For one thing, the recent election cannot be taken as an accurate measure of the people's feelings, because so many stayed away from the polls. Fully a third of the country's registered voters did not cast their ballots.

Communists and other radicals—all of whom oppose the king's return—were among those who refused to vote. They claimed that the election was unfairly run. Many observers fear trouble before the question of the king's return can be settled.

### Photography Contest

A number of students have written asking for further details about the Eastman Kodak photography contest



IN THE NEWS. Carroll Reece (left) is taking over the national chairmanship of the Republican Party. Harold Stassen (center) is playing an increasingly important role in the Republican Party. Averell Harriman (right) is the new ambassador from the United States to Great Britain. HARRIS & EWING

which we wrote about a few weeks ago. If your school officials do not have entry blanks and information leaflets about this contest, and if you cannot get these materials from a photography store in your town, you may get full information by writing directly to the Eastman Kodak Company, 343 State Street, Rochester, New York.

### Republican Leaders

As the Republican Party begins to line up its forces for the fall elections, two leading members of the party are in the news spotlight. B. Carroll Reece is taking over his new job as chairman of the Republican National Committee. Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, is putting into effect his plan for a series of Republican open forums to be held soon throughout the country.

Chairman Reece has been a Congressman from Tennessee for 25 years. It is believed that the Republicans chose a southerner to head their party in order to win greater support from the South. The South, of course, is traditionally Democratic, but many people in that region are dissatisfied with present Democratic policies, and southern congressmen are voting with the Republicans on an increasing number of issues. Mr. Reece's job will be to swing as many of these people as possible behind the Republican program. In addition, he will carry out the usual tasks of working with party leaders all over the country to

strengthen the Republican organization.

Mr. Stassen, who is making a bid for the Republican presidential nomination in 1948, is trying to bring the party leaders in closer touch with the rank-and-file of Republicans.

Under his plan to organize forums all over the country, a central committee will suggest questions to be discussed by the forums, and will send materials to be used as a basis for the discussions. "Ballots" will also be sent out so that individuals may indicate their opinions on such questions as "What shall our policy toward Russia be?" and "What shall our labor policy be?" The replies are to be given to party leaders and to Republican congressmen. Mr. Stassen hopes in this way to bring new ideas before the older party members, who decide on party policies and platforms.

### UN not UNO

Newspapers have been asked to refer to the new world body as the United Nations or UN. The popular name has been United Nations Organization or UNO, but the UN points out that this is incorrect. The body's Charter speaks only of the United Nations in referring to the overall organization. In future articles on the world organization, THE AMERICAN OBSERVER will follow the UN's request. Articles in this week's paper were in type before the question arose, so we cannot make the change until our next issue.

### They're Off!

The first three Saturdays of May mean only one thing to turf fans. On those days America's top racehorses run for the "Triple Crown." First is the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs; then the Preakness Stakes at Pimlico, Maryland; finally the Belmont Stakes in New York.

Only six horses have ever won all three races: Sir Barton, 1919; Gallant Fox, 1930; Omaha (son of Gallant Fox), 1935; War Admiral, 1937; Whirlaway, 1941; and Count Fleet, 1943.

The most colorful of the races is the Kentucky Derby, which has been run every year since 1875, even during the period when horse racing was all but abolished in the United States. Whirlaway made the best time for the mile and a quarter Derby jaunt, running it in two minutes, one and two-fifths seconds. The most famous horse of all



GARDENS IN MANILA. An American Red Cross worker helps feed U. S. soldiers in the Philippines by working in this garden. The watering can is a native pinga, which holds 40 pounds of water in each bucket. ACME

The American Observer: Published weekly throughout the year (except during the Christmas and Easter holidays, and three issues from the middle of August to the first week in September) by the Civic Education Service, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Subscription price, single copy, \$2 a calendar year. In clubs of five or more for class use, \$1 a school year or 50 cents a semester. For a term shorter than a semester the price is 8 cents a week. Entered as second-class matter September 15, 1931, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879. Editorial Board: Francis L. Bacon, Charles A. Beard, Harold G. Moulton, David S. Muzzey, Walter E. Myer, Editor. Managing Editor, Clay Coss; Executive Editor, J. Hubert Anderson; Associate Editors, Virginia Black, Anne Crutcher, Carrington Shields, John W. Totle, Jr., Kenneth F. Weaver; Art Editor, Kermit Johnson.

### SMILES

First Golfer: "This is absolutely terrible. I have never played so poorly before."

Second Golfer: "Oh, then you have played before?"

★ ★ ★

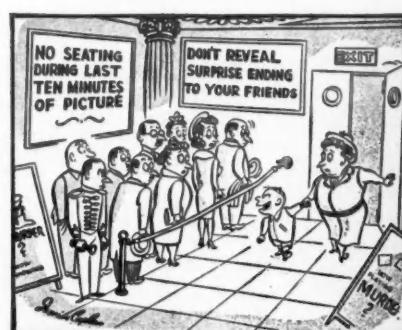
Mother (after reading a pathetic story): "Now Sonny, wouldn't you like to give your bunny to that poor little boy who hasn't any daddy?"

Sonny (clutching his rabbit): "Couldn't we give him daddy instead, mother?"

★ ★ ★

Scoutmaster: "Suppose there was an explosion and a man was blown into the air. While the nearest doctor was being called, what would you do?"

Tenderfoot: "First, I'd wait for the man to come down again."



"The butler did it! The butler did it!"

The teacher was displeased with the doctor's small son. "I certainly will have to ask your father to come and see me," she warned.

"Just remember," replied the boy, "that he charges five dollars a visit."

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Jones: "Everyone in town is talking about it. Some are taking her part and some his."

Mr. Jones: "And I suppose a few eccentric individuals are minding their own business."

★ ★ ★

Boss (storming): "You're fired!"

Stenographer: "Fired? That's news to me. I always supposed slaves were sold."

★ ★ ★

"Friend of the bridegroom's?" asked the usher at the wedding.

"Certainly not," replied the dignified matron; "I'm the bride's mother."

# Administrative Agencies of Federal Government

## Numerous Independent Bureaus Carry Out Many Details of Government Work

LISTED alphabetically below are most of the important agencies which, with the 10 executive departments and the President himself, make up the Executive Branch of the national government.

### Civilian Production Administration

*John Small, Administrator*

Until recently this agency was the War Production Board, which mobilized American industry for war. It did an outstanding job in expanding factories and converting plants for the production of fighting equipment.

Today the CPA is tackling the problem of reconversion. In order to increase production of civilian goods as rapidly as possible, it controls the use of scarce materials. Through a system of priorities, it is encouraging the building of homes for veterans and the production of low-cost clothing.

### Export-Import Bank

*William Martin, Jr., President*

This bank lends money to nations with which we want to keep on especially friendly terms, as well as those that wish to buy our goods. For example, during the war it granted loans to South American countries and to China so that they could buy food and machinery from us and build up their own manufacturing. At the present time, it is helping a number of foreign nations to carry on post-war reconstruction.

### Federal Communications Commission

*Charles Denny, Jr., Acting Chairman*

Twenty years ago the United States had twice as many radio stations as could operate at one time without seriously interfering with one another. To remedy this situation, Congress established the Federal Communications Commission to regulate broadcasting. The commission now licenses all radio stations, limiting the total number and prescribing the wave length each is to use. No station can remain in business if it violates FCC rules, for it would then lose its license. Thus this agency has considerable control over radio. It also supervises interstate telegraph and telephone.

### Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

*Maple Harl, Chairman*

After the depression had caused a wave of bank failures, the federal government decided to protect bank deposits by an insurance plan. All banks of any importance are now required to pay annual insurance levies to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Today, if a bank fails, the FDIC pays the depositors as much as they had in the bank (up to \$5,000 in each case). However, the knowledge that a government agency is guaranteeing bank deposits has instilled such great public confidence in banks that failures seldom occur.

### Federal Loan Agency

*Charles Henderson, Acting Administrator*

In 1939 this agency was established to combine the several agencies which had been created during the depression years to lend money to the American people.

Most important among them is the Reconstruction Finance Corpora-

tion, which has assets totaling \$11,766,000,000 and does business on an enormous scale. During the depression it lent two billion dollars to banks and half a billion to railroads, thus saving many companies from bankruptcy. As we armed for war, it financed the building of war plants. Just now it is making many modest-sized loans to help small concerns and to enable war veterans to establish themselves in business.

### Federal Power Commission

*Leland Olds, Chairman*

Whenever a company wishes to build an electric-power plant on a navigable river, it must obtain a license from the Federal Power Commission. In this way the government prevents the building of dams which might interfere with navigation and keeps power companies from using the nation's rivers to make unduly high profits for themselves.

### Federal Reserve System

*Marriner Eccles, Chairman*

This system of "bankers' banks" has two main purposes: to make money available wherever business needs it, and to see that banks take no unnecessary risks in investing the money of their depositors.

National banks and all other banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System are required to deposit shares of their own deposits with the Federal Reserve System. Then, if industries in any part of the country need to borrow unusually large amounts of money, the banks in that region can get the necessary sums from the Federal Reserve fund. But if any member bank indulges in reckless investment practices, the Federal Reserve System immediately steps in and forces that bank to change its practices or to deposit much larger sums with the System for safety's sake.

### Federal Security Agency

*Watson Miller, Administrator*

A number of well-known bureaus are included in this big agency.

The Social Security Board handles a fund which provides retirement benefits for workers as they reach the age of 65. It also furnishes money to the states for helping the aged, the unemployed, the blind, and orphaned children.

The Public Health Service works to keep foreign travelers from bringing disease to this country and to prevent the spread of epidemics within the United States. Its scientists are always experimenting in an effort to improve our diet and our medicines.

The Food and Drug Administration tests foods and drugs and sees that they comply with federal requirements as to purity and honest labeling.

The Office of Education publishes educational information, advises state and local school officials who ask for assistance, and distributes the funds which Congress provides for improving the nation's school equipment.

### Federal Trade Commission

*William Ayres, Chairman*

Congress has passed legislation to prevent business interests from combining to keep prices high, and one

of the chief responsibilities of the Federal Trade Commission is to see that such legislation is enforced. The commission also checks on concerns which put short weight in their containers or employ misleading statements in their advertising.

### Federal Works Agency

*Maj. Gen. Philip Fleming, Administrator*

The Public Buildings Administration of this agency assists in designing and constructing government buildings, while its Public Roads Administration plays an active part in improving the nation's highways. In cooperation with the state governments, the Roads Administration is now working on a 40,000-mile interstate highway system to connect our principal cities.

### Interstate Commerce Commission

*George Barnard, Chairman*

The ICC supervises all railroads, boats, express companies, and trucking concerns which operate across state lines. It sees that they obey federal laws which require them to render good service and take necessary precautions for safeguarding human life. The ICC also regulates the rates which these transportation systems may charge.

### National Housing Agency

*Wilson Wyatt, Administrator*

This agency combines the various government bureaus which are responsible for improving the nation's housing. One of its offices guarantees the loans which banks make to people who are building houses. Another grants loans and subsidies to communities which are putting up modern, low-rent dwelling units.

Today the Housing Agency's biggest job is getting a vast national housing project under way. Mr. Wyatt's program calls for 1,200,000 homes started this year and 1,500,000 in 1947. The program is before Congress, where it is meeting with opposition from those who do not want the government to play such an active role in private industry.

### National Labor Relations Board

*Paul Herzog, Chairman*

This board was established in 1935 to guarantee the right of collective bargaining. It protects employees who wish to organize unions and bargain with their employers for better wages and better working conditions.

### Office of Economic Stabilization

*Chester Bowles, Director*

This office was created by President Roosevelt in 1942 for the purpose of controlling inflation. It is responsible for deciding the policies to be followed in holding down prices, rents, wages, salaries, and profits.

### Office of Price Administration

*Paul Porter, Administrator*

While the Office of Economic Stabilization is concerned with overall plans for holding down prices, the OPA carries out the policies set by the OES. The object of the OPA is to see that price ceilings are not violated. It is constantly exposing Black Market operators.

### Office of Scientific Research and Development

*Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director*

In the spring of 1941, President Roosevelt established this office to supervise scientific research for defense purposes and keep him in touch with its progress. The agency played an important part in developing the atomic bomb, as well as many other advanced weapons we used in the war. It is continuing all kinds of scientific investigation for the government.

### Securities and Exchange Commission

*Ganson Purcell, Chairman*

In the years before the depression, many Americans who wished to invest in mines, railways, and other enterprises were misled by the way in which the stocks and bonds were advertised. As a result, many lost their money.

The SEC was set up in 1933 to protect investors and prevent dishonest practices in the stock market. Now all business concerns must file with the SEC full and accurate information concerning the stocks and bonds which they offer the public.

### U. S. Civil Service Commission

*Harry Mitchell, President*

This commission was established in 1883 to select men and women for government business on the basis of ability. According to its rules, no one may be barred from a civil service position because of his beliefs or his politics, so long as he does not belong to a party which advocates the overthrow of our form of government. The commission has 5,000 boards of examiners which, distributed throughout the country, conduct examinations for thousands of government positions.

### U. S. Maritime Commission

*Capt. Edward Macauley, Acting Chairman*

The Maritime Commission directs the building of commercial ships which can easily be converted into army transports and naval auxiliaries. It grants subsidies and loans to American steamship companies so that they can compete with foreign vessels, which are more cheaply built and usually operated by low-paid crews.

### U. S. Tariff Commission

*Oscar Ryder, Chairman*

This commission studies the extent to which we can trade with other nations without injuring American farming and manufacturing. Its investigations enable Congress to decide whether to lower the tariff on certain imports, and so permit more to come in, or to raise the tariff and keep them out. Whenever a foreign country gives other nations more trade privileges than it gives us, the commission recommends the action it thinks our government should take.

### Veterans Administration

*Gen. Omar Bradley, Administrator*

All the benefits which Congress has granted former members of the armed forces are handled by the Veterans Administration. These benefits include hospitalization for the sick and the injured, pensions for the disabled and for widows, unemployment pay, funds for those who want to continue their education, and guarantees for loans on homes and businesses.

# Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

**"Job Well Done," an editorial in The Washington Post, March 28.**

The most distasteful of all war jobs, the detention upon mere suspicion and without trial of approximately 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them citizens of the United States, is now completed.

In 1942 it was decided to remove all Japanese Americans from the west coast and to keep them in national detention centers supervised by the War Relocation Authority. This agency performed its "task with humanity, with efficiency, and with a conscientious sense of trusteeship toward their affairs when we indicate our disapproval of his government."

This helped to make up for the severe hardship inflicted on them.

Now nearly half of these Japanese Americans have returned to the West Coast. Most of the rest decided it was best to find new homes in other parts of our country. Nearly 5,000, perhaps convinced that they never would be free in America, have returned to Japan. The loyalty of those who remain has been carefully investigated.

It seems to us that we owe those



ACME

**WAR CASUALTIES.** These Japanese-American soldiers were wounded while fighting in Italy. Although citizens of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast were detained during the war, few were ever proved to be disloyal to the U. S.

who remain generous help in getting re-established and some payment for their property losses.

**"What Argentina Thinks of Uncle Sam," by Frank L. Kluckhohn, The New York Times Magazine, March 31.**

Argentines are looking toward the United States these days with a mixture of admiration and fear, and with constant amazement. Before the war they looked to Europe—to France for culture, to Germany for military matters and for good machinery, and to Britain for commerce. Now they find that Russia and the United States are the most important countries. They are surprised to find that we could out-fight and out-produce the Germans.

They are beginning to realize that they will have to turn to us to buy goods in the future. They are willing to believe that these goods will be

superior because they already like our buildings, our automobiles, and our movies.

The Argentines are more like us than are any other people in Latin America. But a great many of them resent us because they feel that we are competing with them for the leadership of Latin America.

Most Argentines believe that their government was strictly neutral during the war. They believe that our charges that they favored the Axis are untrue. Furthermore, they are proud that their recent presidential election was so fair. Now that Colonel Juan Peron has won the election, they believe that we are interfering with their affairs when we indicate our disapproval of his government.

**"Frederick Gets the Boot," an editorial in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, March 21.**

The War Department has appointed a six-man board to study complaints that the American Army has too many special privileges for the officers, and that it is more like an army of Frederick the Great of Prussia than a truly democratic citizen army.

Recently eight million civilians served in the Army. "Their presence was a stimulant to widespread discussions of the status and privileges of enlisted personnel." Secretary of War Robert Patterson believes that, "while the experience of the war is still fresh in our minds and we are planning for a future Army, the time is right to take stock and to determine what changes, if any, should be made in our practices."

Lieutenant General James H. Doolittle is chairman of the investigating committee, which also includes enlisted men who are now civilians.

"It is a tribute to American common sense that this system and its abuses are to be brought out into the open and freely discussed under Army auspices." Now it is time for our Navy, also, to do something.

**"Government Planning—British Style," by Stanley High, The Reader's Digest, April.**

The British have a vast program of national planning which calls for the joint action of the government, agriculture, and industry. They believe that national planning can stimulate business and expand individual freedom. "The essence of democracy should be a balance between the organizing power of the state and the driving force of the free individual," according to British leaders.

Cities and country areas have drawn up plans ranging in length from 5 to 60 years to improve the welfare of the people. These plans call for new schools, improved housing, better sanitation, and the expansion of industry and farming. The national government has four ministries—Education, Health, Transport, and Town and Country Planning—which back the local plans with government authority, advice, and money. However, it is up to the local people to draw up the plans and to carry them out.

Under the wartime agriculture plan, farm output increased 70 per cent. Now this program has been made permanent. All farms are graded according to their productivity. Local farm



The Army's caste system—the relationship between enlisted men and officers—is being studied by this board. Secretary of War Patterson (not a member) is in the center front. At his left is General Doolittle, leader of the famed raid on Tokyo.

committees check each farm once a month. If Grade C farms do not improve in production, the tenant can be evicted and a more efficient grower substituted in his place. This is rarely necessary.

Committees of industrialists study conditions in the "blighted" mine areas and are helping new industries to organize so that there is more work for the poverty-stricken people.

Thus Great Britain is using the resources and planning ability of the national government to promote individual and local initiative—to stimulate prosperity and freedom.

**"Are We Ready For A World State?" by Edward R. Lewis, The Yale Review, Spring Issue.**

It will take a long time before the nations of the world can unite in a world state. People change their ways of thinking slowly, and a world state can come only as people change.

The development of the world state will be slow because more than half of the world is not now even able to govern itself. India, China, and numerous colonial peoples are examples. It will be a slow development because of the great differences between peoples in laws, customs, and states of development.

The nations today are not comparable to the 13 American colonies that joined together to make the United States. Eighty per cent of the colonists had an English background, followed English common law, customs, and traditions.

A world state "must grow and develop naturally, out of ever closer association of nation with nation in a common effort. All political experience would seem to warn us to go forward in the path on which we have started, persistently step by step, instead of attempting an uncertain leap into the unknown."

**"Weep No More, Kentucky," by Amy Porter, Collier's, March 30.**

Now that the war is over many states are studying their own living conditions and finding that much can be done to improve them. Some citizens of Kentucky are working in this direction. In order to secure "the general improvement" of their state, they have formed the Committee for Kentucky. The Committee has hired experts to study every phase of Ken-

tucky's life. The experts are finding that while there is much to be done, Kentucky has resources and possibilities for higher living standards.

So far the survey shows that the state needs better medical care, better schools, better transportation facilities, and an improved farm program which can greatly stimulate production. Furthermore, the present low tax rates can be raised to help pay for these improvements. Kentucky also needs better salaries to pay for competent state and local officials.

The Committee points out that Kentucky once had 40,000 square miles of good soil, "abundant coal deposits, other minerals, fine forests, good water power and waterways, a pleasant climate, and great scenic beauty." These advantages Kentucky can have again by rebuilding the land and by scientifically developing the mineral resources that the state has.

**"Finland Takes Stock," by Eric Dancy, Foreign Affairs, April.**

In the recent war, Finland's leaders chose to aid Germany rather than Russia. Today, Finland has sent many of these war leaders to prison and she is sending goods to Russia to pay war damages. Her people, like many others, suffer the aftereffects of the war—shortages of fuel, food, clothing, and homes.

About half of the Finns want close cooperation with Russia. After the war damages are paid, Russia has said she will buy large supplies from Finland. Russia is doing her best not to interfere with Finland's home affairs, but Russia will be likely to have an influence over Finnish foreign affairs.

Finland's relations with the Scandinavian countries are no longer so close as before the war. Norway is angry with Finland for her part in that struggle. Denmark tries to understand Finland and sends her sugar. Sweden continues to give some help. Nevertheless, relations are not so friendly.

**Correction**

We regret an error which recently appeared in this paper concerning the population of Australia as compared to that of the United States. The Australian population is about one-twentieth, not one-tenth, as large as ours. There are approximately 7,000,000 people in that country today.

## Readers Say—

I have done some serious thinking on the subject of lobbyists. In its relation to one of the major issues now before Congress, that of OPA, I believe that, if the majority of the American people want the OPA continued, every congressman must see that this is accomplished. After all, congressmen are the representatives of the people, and they should work diligently to carry out the wishes of the American people. This they can do only if the people tell them what they think. Letters to congressmen will help overcome the influence of lobbyists.

MELBA PERCIVAL,  
Omaha, Nebraska.

\* \* \*

I believe the government should continue the program for regulating wages and prices, in order to stop inflation. When prices rise, people demand higher wages, therefore nothing is gained by higher prices. In the same way, when wages rise, prices go higher and nothing is gained.

It seems to me, people were spoiled during the war when they were making high wages. They should have saved then, and given some thought to the future. If American people cooperate now with the wage-price program, inflation can be warded off.

ROBERT TURNER,  
Astoria, Illinois.

\* \* \*

I read with great interest your account of *Pravda's* interview with Premier Stalin, and I was particularly interested in the plan you set forth for the cultivation and growth of our diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. May I add what I consider an important item to your list: that of controlling public emotion here at home.

Many people predict certain war with Russia. I read many accounts in the newspapers along this line, and I hear speeches over the radio that take the same point of view. We should not make up our minds upon the basis of our emotions beforehand. Our ideas and opinions should be based on solid truths and facts, and should not be created from our hasty and often unfair imaginations.

W. MICHAEL GARY,  
Auburn, Alabama.

\* \* \*

Mr. Myer, writing in the March 18 issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER, talked about "America the Good Samaritan." You can't truly say that America is the good samaritan of the world. In the Atlantic Charter, we pledged ourselves to help the unfortunate people of the world. Why aren't we doing so? We hesitate to grant the plea of France and England for loans. I think, as Mr. Myer says, we should be willing to "tighten our belts a little, to eat a little less" so that our wealth can be used to benefit the world.

ELLEN BLANTON,  
Holdrege, Nebraska.

\* \* \*

It was a very pleasant surprise to find the new column, "Readers Say—" in THE AMERICAN OBSERVER. I think it is a good idea for us to exchange our ideas and views on current topics. The first column was very interesting.

I would like to add that, as a reader of this weekly paper, I find the editorials interesting, educational, and well expressed.

VERLENE LAKENS,  
Pleasant Hill, Tennessee.

\* \* \*

I have just read your interesting article, "Is Government By the People?" The way in which lobbyists work on the lawmakers is shocking, and I for one am not going to stand idly by. I can't vote for a few years, but I have adopted the following resolution, which I hope other students throughout the country will pursue. My resolution is, "One letter per week to some representative in Congress voicing my opinion about some measure on the floor."

The first letter has been mailed to Representative Sabath, telling him I am in favor of his proposed investigation of pressure groups.

RALPH SANDER,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



IN ACTION. Televising a skating exhibition at the ice rink in Radio City, New York

## What Is Next In Television?

### Thousands of Receiving Sets Will Soon Be on Market, and Rapid Technical Progress Is Being Made

THE first postwar television sets will be on the market late this spring or during the early summer, and will sell for as low as \$100 or \$150. Promoters of television hope that the novelty of television will cause many thousands of families to buy these sets. If they do, the industry will get a mass audience, a necessity in order to attract sponsors to finance the programs.

Already the industry is technically far ahead of where the radio industry was when people flocked to buy the first crude crystal radio sets. Approximately 7,000 prewar television sets are now in use. Nine television stations—in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Schenectady—are in operation. Recently a television program in Washington was successfully received in New York—the record for distance thus far. Moreover, wartime developments in radar have helped television.

However, those who purchase sets this year cannot expect to see Myrna Loy, Drew Pearson, or Bing Crosby in clear, beautiful technicolor, flashed on their seven-inch screen. It is expected to be from 5 to 10 years before television will be able to produce high quality programs comparable to the movies or to the radio. It will take three years to get enough sets to make commercial television practical, and it may be twice that long, or more, before we can have a coast-to-coast national network for television.

Now that the war is over, the television industry itself is hard at work to solve a number of major problems. For example, it seems likely that for several years, at least, television will continue to be in black and white, until technical difficulties connected with color are worked out. Present sets are not yet equipped to pick up technicolor which requires a much higher frequency than does ordinary television.

A second major problem is that of coming to agreement with the various labor organizations which claim control over the artists and musicians needed for the programs. Up to now, musicians have been forbidden by their union to play in television shows.

A third problem is how to broadcast television programs over wide areas

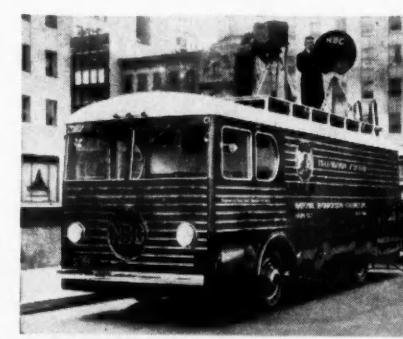
so that eventually a national network can be established. The range of a television station on the ground is limited to about 40 miles—an area within sight of the station's antenna.

There are several ways, however, to get around this difficulty. Special underground cables can carry the programs. A cable link between New York and Washington is already completed, and one between New York and Los Angeles is now being laid. It is a long and expensive process, but it is being done.

Programs can also be relayed by erecting automatic relay stations every 40 miles, or by using a number of B-29 planes flying over centers of dense population in order to beam programs over a large area.

It has been charged that television has been hampered by the fact that competing fields of entertainment have control of some key television patents and will not permit their development. Moreover, television programs will continue to be somewhat crude until many technicalities of photography and transmission can be worked out.

Lastly, the cost of television programs is high compared to radio programs because television needs scenery, costumes, visual aids, and superior actors. Until commercial programs become possible, it will be necessary to keep costs down by putting on only a few hours of television daily, by using some motion picture shorts rather than "live" programs, and by working to build up chains of stations which can share the cost of first-rate and continuous programs.



READY TO GO. These NBC mobile units are ready to pick up spot news events for telecasting.

## Study Guide

### Germany

1. How has Germany been divided for occupation by Allied forces?

2. What areas has Germany already lost, and what additional ones may she lose when the final treaty is drawn up?

3. What general rules for the occupation of Germany were agreed upon at Potsdam?

4. What area within the British zone of occupation is of greatest importance? What is the chief problem in this zone? In what ways are the British falling down in their occupation policy?

5. Describe the French policies in their zone. What part of Germany are they occupying?

6. What is the chief advantage the Russians have in their zone, and how are they benefiting by their occupation of Germany? What social and economic changes has Russia brought about in her zone?

7. Locate the American zone of occupation. For what is it chiefly noted? What criticisms are made of the way in which our occupation is being carried out? What may be said in defense of the American officials who are in charge of the occupation?

8. Since Germany is not to be permitted to have such large industries, what must be done in that country to provide a living for many former industrial workers and their families?

9. What parts of Europe relied on Germany for much of their manufactured goods before the war? How may these nations supply their needs now?

10. What are the two points of view relative to the question of allowing Germany to become an important industrial nation again?

11. Why has France opposed unified control and government for Germany?

12. How might rivalry develop between Great Britain and Russia over the future of Germany? What is the greatest danger in connection with our attitude toward the German problem?

### Discussion

1. In view of the criticisms which are being made of the American occupation forces in Germany, what steps do you think our government might take to make our occupation more successful?

2. It is felt by some people that unless we intend to do a good job in occupying Germany, we should withdraw our troops and let other nations do it. Do you agree or disagree with this point of view? Give your reasons.

3. To what extent do you think Germany should be allowed to industrialize in the future? Explain your views.

4. Do you think Germany can take her place as a peaceful and useful nation in the future, and that later on it can be safely freed from the supervision of the Allies?

### Miscellaneous

1. What is the reason for optimism over the UNO Security Council's future?

2. How does the UNO overcome the barriers of language when members who speak different languages come together for a meeting?

3. What plan for controlling atomic energy on an international scale has been put forward by a group appointed by our State Department?

4. What is the *Cavalcade of America*?

5. Why will home gardens help ease famine conditions in Europe and other parts of the world?

6. Identify the following men: B. Carroll Reece, W. Averell Harriman, and Harold Stassen.

7. What problem has arisen in connection with the king of Greece?

8. What is the Kentucky Derby?

9. Name several agencies which together with the President and the 10 executive departments make up the Executive Branch of our government. Describe their work.

10. What are some of the plans the British government is making to stimulate prosperity?